













# ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

Three Lordships met at the usual hour, but no business was transacted of any public interest.

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

The bill for the transfer of freehold property was ordered to be read a second time on the 27th instant.

## TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Lord Ashburton then rose, and seemed nearly overcome by his feelings. After a short pause, he addressed the House as follows:—My lords, I hope your lordships will permit me to take this, the earliest opportunity which has been afforded me, of making my acknowledgments to your lordships for the resolution which, by the minutes and proceedings of your lordships' house, I observe your lordships passed on Friday last. This resolution is most highly gratifying to myself personally, and it has been rendered of still greater value by the high opinion by which it was accompanied. I allude to the high opinion expressed by many of your lordships as to that treaty during the course of the discussion. I cannot but express my satisfaction at your lordships' resolution, because I consider it calculated to promote the good understanding between the United States and this country, which it is alike the duty and interest of both countries to maintain. Expressions so full of wisdom and sound policy, delivered by such a body as the peers of this kingdom, cannot fail to have a great effect in promoting that consummation which will be the result of the treaty. My sense of the great importance of effecting a settlement of those unfortunate differences which had gradually grown up between the two countries was my great inducement to undertake the task (hard, indeed) imposed upon me without perhaps my sufficient knowledge of my own capabilities for discharging it. I believe, however, the good fortune, in the performance of those duties, of meeting with the approval of my Sovereign and his ministers, and I have now to add my acknowledgments for the almost unprecedented honour of the approbation of your lordships' house. It is quite impossible for me to explain to your lordships how deeply sensible I am of that honour. In countries in which free governments are established—such as we and the people of America have the happiness to live under—it is natural that questions of this importance should be discussed with great freedom; and that has been the case by the treaty which it has been my business to execute; although I trust that the conditions are such as are likely to be conducive to the future maintenance of peace between the two countries, and to have effectually, and fairly, and honourably settled the questions which were in dispute. I must fairly assure your lordships that the more minute questions of more or less of boundary which have been the subject of so much discussion both on this and on the other side of the Atlantic weighed in my estimation very little in comparison with the larger question of effecting a settlement which should be satisfactory to men of honourable minds in both countries, and which would contribute to the conviction that the arrangement had been one of honourable terms, and of equality, between two great countries, and which could in that way alone be likely to be permanent and final. It is not my intention to go at any length into the question of the subject of those transactions, but I must again express to your lordships the deep sense I entertain of the honour of that approbation which you have been pleased to express, and which is the highest reward that I could possibly receive for the humble effort which I have made in what I consider to be a good cause (hear, hear).

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, the noble lord's remarks were ordered to be printed in the journals.

## SLAVE-TRADE.

Lord Brougham then rose to lay on the table a bill for the better prevention of the slave-trade. He should shortly state an outline of his measure. There were three main objects in his bill. The first was the prevention of that trade which had hitherto prevailed to a considerable extent, but about which there were legal doubts, and the highest authorities were divided. The question was, whether a British subject, reading abroad, not within the bounds of a British settlement, buying slaves in a foreign island or place, and carrying them to a British plantation, was guilty of felony or not. The first object of the act was to declare that this system could not be tolerated, and to abolish it altogether. The next object was to legislate respecting persons holding foreign slave plantations, for as foreign slave plantations could be established in foreign islands, and as such an estate might come to him by inheritance, devise, marriage settlement, or gift, and unless he did some act he ought not to be considered as an owner of slaves, as it was intended to execute all those who, without any act of their own, had come into the possession of slaves. The third object was to prevent joint-stock companies established for carrying on projects abroad from buying and selling slaves. Many of the partners in those companies in this country, not knowing anything about the matter, knowing only that they were buying a certain quantity of scrip, had, in fact, been buying slaves. Another object was, if possible, to strike at the traffic on the coast of Africa, and this was to be done in two ways: the first was by establishing a better mode of trial, and an easier trial, of slave trading practices by British subjects. The next object which he wished to effect by this measure was to increase the facilities for obtaining evidence, to be used in this country, or in any places abroad where legal proceedings with reference to the slave trade might be adopted. Another, and indeed the great object of this bill, was to endeavour to prevent practices in this country which led to the actual trading in slaves, at least tended to the encouragement and promotion of the traffic on the coast of Africa. In order to do this, he proposed to vest in her Majesty in Council the power of making certain orders for the purpose of placing persons engaged in the African trade under similar obligations to those which were imposed on those who were engaged in the trade to other countries, to those which he had proposed to apply to joint-stock companies engaged in mining, and to other slave-trading companies. The bill contained other provisions, into which it was unnecessary for him to enter at present; for his only object now was to give a general outline of the measure, in order to facilitate its consideration by your lordships during the recess. He would move the first reading of the bill to-night, and the second reading would not, of course, take place until after the recess.

Lord Campbell entirely concurred in the sentiments of the noble lord and learned friend, and in the opinions to which he had learned friend the Lord Chief

Justice had, a few evenings ago, given utterance. There was, he believed, no European nation which had not declared the slave trade to be piracy, and it by the law of nations this trade was considered piracy, all who were engaged in it ought to be treated as pirates.

Lord Ashburton said, that although it was presumptuous for him to call in question the correctness of the legal opinions of the noble and learned lord who had spoken on this subject, he must be permitted to say that he feared that the law of his noble and learned friends, however good it might be in Westminster-hall, would not be supported so far as they would be in the House of Commons. He thought it was advisable that the impression should not go abroad that there was any intention on the part of the authorities of this country to take such a view of the law as had been taken by the noble and learned lord; although it was most desirable that that which the noble and learned lord believed to be the law should be established and acted upon by all the nations of the world.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that the noble and learned lord (Lord Campbell) had declared that all the European states had declared the slave trade to be piracy; but he had permitted to be said that there was one country of some importance which had made no such recognition—the alluded to France. The law of that country did not regard this traffic as piracy; and the consent of France to such a recognition had still to be obtained.

Lord Denman could not abstain from expressing his dissent from the resolution which had taken place upon this Bill, for he was convinced, that the more the subject was considered, the greater disposition would there be to adopt the opinions which he (Lord Denman) had expressed the other night, and in which his noble and learned friends had taken so much interest. He was not sure that his opinions did not go somewhat further than those of his noble and learned friends, for without looking at Acts of Parliament or at the law of Nations, he thought there was a natural law of right and wrong which rendered the pirate and the slave trader public enemies, and he would avail himself of this opportunity of bearing his testimony to the satisfactory and honourable manner in which the courts of law in America had performed their duty with reference to this subject. It was most extraordinary to observe the great interest and opposition to be shown on this point between the judiciary and the government of America, the one endeavouring to put down the evil, while the other seemed to encourage the traffic, while at the same time it declared it to be piracy.

On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, your lordships adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th instant.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

A great number of petitions were presented, some against the educational clause in the Factory Bill, and many others against the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.

Dr. Browning presented petitions from the constituents of Bolton against the corn law, and praying that any future bread tax bill might be called "An Act to enable the landowners to rob the poor;" (hear, hear.)

Sir R. Inglis thought the terms of the petition went to the full extent of parliamentary latitude, and it was due to the house that the prayer at least should be read before it was received. The prayer of the petition was then read by the clerk at the table. It was to the effect that any future bread tax law might be entitled an Act to enable the landowners to rob poor factory children and others.

## EDUCATION.

Lord J. Russell said, that he was ready to lay on the table of the house the resolutions which he should propose on the subject of education. It was not his intention to bring them on before Easter. It might be desirable that he gave some explanation of them, but as that was not the regular course, he should only say that he had framed them, not to meet all the objections, but with a view to the arrangements which appeared to be reasonable. They were as follows:—1. That in any bill for the promotion of education in Great Britain, by which a board shall be authorized to levy or cause to be levied parochial rates for the erection and maintenance of schools, provision ought to be made for the adequate representation of the rate-payers in such boards.—2. That the chairman of such board ought to be elected by the board itself.—3. That the Holy Scriptures, in the authorized version, should be taught in all schools established by such school.—4. That special provision should be made for the instruction of the Roman Catholic priests may object to the instruction of their children in the Holy Scriptures, in such schools.—5. That no other books of religious instruction should be used in such schools unless with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, and the concurrence of the Committee of Privy Council for Education.—6. That in order to prevent the disqualification of competent schoolmasters, books of religious instruction other than the Holy Bible introduced into the schools should be taught by the clergyman of the parish, or some person appointed by him, to the children of parents who belong to that church, or to the children of parents who are desirous that their children should be so instructed.—7. That all children taught in such schools should have free liberty to resort to any second school, or any place of religious worship which their parents may approve.—8. That any school connected with the National Society, or the British and Foreign School Society, or any Protestant dissenters' school, or any Roman Catholic school which shall be found, upon inspection, to be inefficiently conducted, should be entitled, by license of the Privy Council, to grant certificates of school attendance for the purpose of the undue return of Mr. Gibson to the House of Commons. The motions were referred to the General Committee on Election Petitions.

Mr. M. Gibson wished to ask, as an intimation had been thrown out that the operation of the Factory Bill would be extended to other employments than those which were taken in the schedule, whether other employments were? Also, if it were in the contemplation of the government to extend its provisions to the agricultural districts, as he observed that a commission regarding the employment of young children in the agricultural districts had been appointed.

Sir J. Graham said, that on a former evening he had intimated to the house that it was the intention of her Majesty's government, as soon as the assent of the legislature had been given to the Factory Bill, to propose to extend its provisions to the children employed in other trades besides those mentioned in the bill before the house. The manufacturers to which the bill as it now stood extended were

those of cottons, woollens, silks, and flax. He would propose that the principle should be extended to the children employed in lace and manufactory, and in those of cotton print.

REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS.

Mr. Villiers gave notice that on the 4th of May he would submit a motion on the subject of the corn and provision laws, with the view of their total repeal.

Lord J. Russell fixed the discussion of his resolutions on education for the 2nd of May.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel it was ordered that the house at its rising do adjourn to Monday, the 24th instant.

Sir R. Peel gave notice that on the 4th of May he would move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the endowment of additional ministers of the Church of England in certain populous districts.

Mr. Scholefield gave notice that soon after Easter he would submit a resolution to the effect that, with the view to the relief of the people from the distress which so generally is experienced by a further tax income derived from property, as a substitute for many taxes which now pressed on the people—such as malt, sugar, and other articles.

Sir R. Peel said, he would fix Friday, the 28th of April, for the adjourned debate on the subject of the corn laws.

Sir J. Walsh moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend an act of the 1st and 2nd of William IV., c. 60, for the better regulation of parish vestries in England and Wales.

A desultory discussion ensued, and the great feeling being against the measure, Sir J. Walsh withdrew his motion.

THE JERUSALEM BISHOPRIC.

Dr. Browning then rose to move "for copies of the correspondence of the British Government with the Porte on the subject of the Bishopric of Jerusalem." The hon. member said, that he could not but consider the creation of this bishopric most unfortunate, both as regarded the office itself, and the individual chosen to fulfil its duties. If before the nomination, the government had only applied to the authorities at Constantinople, they would not doubt have found that there were great objections to the appointment. They had proceeded, however, on their own responsibility. On the understanding that a firm would be obtained, which had never been secured, large sums of money were collected throughout the country for the purpose of carrying out a plan which was understood to have originated in a theory of the King of Prussia, that some sort of hermaproditic union between the Lutheran and Anglican churches could be brought about in the Holy Land. When the bishop arrived, he found himself surrounded by difficulties. He was entirely ignorant of oriental languages, and as he (Dr. Browning) believed, of general classical literature. He was a good Hebrew scholar, certainly, but the only modern languages he could speak were English and German. The English language was a serious personal obstacle to his success as an ecclesiastic, which was nothing more nor less than his being of Jewish origin. However, the bishop landed, and was received with all the pomp and parade of Mussulman forms. Of course no little curiosity was excited to see this "English" bishop, and the curiosity of the people, however, became satiated when they saw the bishop's wife, "una vescona," as they termed her; and when the six children came, then in pious hours they lifted up their hands, exclaiming, "How should we be brought about in the Holy Land, and are there little babies too?" (loud laughter). In fact, any one who knew the fact, knew that it was impossible to connect, in the minds of the people, morality with the Christian character, unless that character was, among churchmen, associated with celibacy (hear, hear). Then the question was, "What were the Jews? Why, the affection of the Jews for the Holy Land was most—most—yes, most touching. They arrived by hundreds from every quarter of the world, and were satisfied if they only died in the land of their forefathers. No; if the bishop was to be brought about in the Holy Land, he must be a man who would be to no honour to his conversion. Within his own experience, he had generally found that there were more Christians in the Levant professing Mahomedism (he would not say converted, for he believed such conversion to be impossible) than there were Jews. He was not a Jew, but was it hoped that he would convert the Mussulmans? Conversions of Mussulmans were almost without example, and the very circumstance of his being of Jewish origin would alone suffice to make the Jews an object of contempt to that body. [At this time the members of both parties were rapidly leaving the house.] It was clear it was intended there should be a count (no, no, from the ministerial benches).

The question having been put,

Sir R. H. Inglis said, that he could not but be surprised at the remarks of the noble and learned lord, and the learned gentleman who had just sat down. He had adverted with scorn and derision to an appointment which, in his (Sir R. Inglis's) opinion, did equal honour to the character of the prince who combined to make it, and to the individual who was the subject of his choice. Ours was the only community in the whole civilized world which had not long since sent an ecclesiastic to Palestine as the representative of our Church; and now that we had at last redeemed our character in this respect, we were to be made the subjects of taunt and scorn. And what were the objections to the bishop? First of all, it was objected that he was descended from Jewish parents. He (Sir R. Inglis) would hardly like to trust himself to a consideration of the truer topics which this allusion suggested; but looking merely at the profession of liberal principles, usually made upon the other side, he must say that from such a quarter he had hardly expected such a sneer. The fact, he admitted, was well founded, but for one, did not admit. On the contrary, he conceived that the circumstances which had been mentioned were rather extraordinary than mistaken. With the leave of the house he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. W. Cowper moved for a select committee to inquire into the propriety of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be enclosed by act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the district, and also into the best mode of effecting the same.

The hon. member observed that the allotment system had been exceedingly beneficial in this country, and that in those cases where it had been adopted the produce of the land had vastly increased.

Sir J. Graham said, that when on a former evening, the hon. member of Knaresborough asked leave to bring in a bill on this subject, he stated his opinions upon it, as the appointment of a com-

mittee was a safer course than the introduction of a bill, he should be sorry on the part of the government to interfere with the object of the hon. genl., and as he was sure that the committee would be fairly and honourably selected, he would, with that understanding, acquiesce in the motion.

Colonel T. Wood said, as in former enclosure acts certain quantities of the enclosed lands were set apart for the use of the parish in which they were situated, and these were let by the overseers of the poor to the poor-rate, he thought the committee should have power to inquire whether these lands might not be more usefully allotted in small parcels to labourers, and he should therefore suggest the addition after the words "Act of Parliament" of the following words, "or of any lands which under former enclosure acts were dedicated to the use of the poor."

This suggestion having been at once adopted, and these words inserted, the motion was agreed to.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, a very large number of persons assembled at the Roman Catholic Chapel, attached to the convent called "Our Lady of Mercy," situated in Park-lane, near the Strand, to witness the ceremony of taking the veil, the celebration of the novices, named Cuddon and Bagster. The former young lady belongs to a distinguished family resident at Bangay, Suffolk.

At twelve o'clock the convent bell tolled, and then the choir in the chapel commenced the hymn, "Gloria Virginum." The sisters from the convent, who had been chosen at the bishop, as represented, there was no more than had occurred within the last year and a-half to one of their own bishops, the Bishop of Norwich, and which came before the quarter sessions. He believed that the hon. member had never before the object of his remarks, and he had commented on the subject in terms so replete with levity and scorn, that it could not be a matter of much surprise, either to himself or to the house, if he (Sir R. Peel) were to refuse to grant the prayer moved for, even by the satisfaction of the bishop, who had not labour under many difficulties which were incidental to his position, on first taking possession of his office at Jerusalem; and as the production of the correspondence and papers sought to be obtained by the hon. member would in no degree tend to the satisfaction of the hon. member, he did not deem it to be consistent with his duty to produce them. All that the public had been called upon to do was to defray the cost of his passage to Syria, and the hon. member had no right to charge the government with any intention to evade his engagements on this head. The hon. member had asserted that the arrival of the bishop in Syria had been attended with considerable excitement among some of the Christian sects; but he (Sir R. Peel) could refer to a letter from Col. Rose, who accompanied the bishop, wherein it was stated that the Christian sects, marked by the reception of that right rev. person amongst all classes on his journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem. As to the other Christian sects in Asia and Syria being hostile to the establishment of a Protestant bishopric at Jerusalem, this assertion was disproved by the fact, that the Catholics of Smyrna at the appointment of Bishop Alexander, and by similar manifestations of concurrence by other parties. The hon. member had stated it to be his belief, founded on personal knowledge, that there were very many Christians in the East, who were ready to embrace the Mahomedan faith for the sake of temporal advantages, whilst he had never seen any instance in which a Mahomedan had turned Christian. But this fact formed a still stronger reason why a Protestant bishop should be appointed to those parts, in order, by his presence and ministry, to convert Christians from that apostasy.

No doubt the mission had encountered difficulties; but were they to be deterred from proceeding on that account? Why, if Mr. Borrow had suffered himself to be prevented from circulating the Bible in Spain by the obstruction he met with, he would never have been able to convert so many of the infidels of that country, and to inform them through that country. Upon these grounds, believing that there were willful exaggerations and mistakes promulgated in certain continental papers with reference to the feeling of hostility existing towards Bishop Alexander, and that the most erroneous and untrue reports were being spread by the organs of the press, he would, after the speech of the hon. and learned member, to accede to his motion, and having a sincere desire, as far as the influence of the government could be properly exerted, to give every aid towards the success of the measure, he should feel it to be his duty to oppose the motion (hear, hear).

Lord Palmerston entirely concurred in the remarks of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) as to the motion of his hon. and learned friend. His hon. and learned friend had attached great importance to the fact of the bishop being married, and not only being married, but accompanied by a family of children. He was rather extraordinary that a Protestant should think that a subject of surprise, and consider that it could be a matter of reproach in any part of the world. He was sure that any Protestant, with the feelings of a Protestant, would have felt that that crime, were he after Churches, which was rather a subject of pride and self-congratulation than anything else.

After a few words from Mr. Smythe,

Dr. Browning said, that as there had been a grant of public money, he thought the question a fair subject for discussion. He took in good part the observations which had been made. But he had been quite mistaken. With the leave of the house he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. W. Cowper moved for a select committee to inquire into the propriety of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be enclosed by act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the district, and also into the best mode of effecting the same.

The hon. member observed that the allotment system had been exceedingly beneficial in this country, and that in those cases where it had been adopted the produce of the land had vastly increased.

Sir J. Graham said, that when on a former evening, the hon. member of Knaresborough asked leave to bring in a bill on this subject, he stated his opinions upon it, as the appointment of a com-

mittee was a safer course than the introduction of a bill, he should be sorry on the part of the government to interfere with the object of the hon. genl., and as he was sure that the committee would be fairly and honourably selected, he would, with that understanding, acquiesce in the motion.

Colonel T. Wood said, as in former enclosure acts certain quantities of the enclosed lands were set apart for the use of the parish in which they were situated, and these were let by the overseers of the poor to the poor-rate, he thought the committee should have power to inquire whether these lands might not be more usefully allotted in small parcels to labourers, and he should therefore suggest the addition after the words "Act of Parliament" of the following words, "or of any lands which under former enclosure acts were dedicated to the use of the poor."

This suggestion having been at once adopted, and these words inserted, the motion was agreed to.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, a very large number of persons assembled at the Roman Catholic Chapel, attached to the convent called "Our Lady of Mercy," situated in Park-lane, near the Strand, to witness the ceremony of taking the veil, the celebration of the novices, named Cuddon and Bagster. The former young lady belongs to a distinguished family resident at Bangay, Suffolk.

At twelve o'clock the convent bell tolled, and then the choir in the chapel commenced the hymn, "Gloria Virginum." The sisters from the convent, who had been chosen at the bishop, as represented, there was no more than had occurred within the last year and a-half to one of their own bishops, the Bishop of Norwich, and which came before the quarter sessions. He believed that the hon. member had never before the object of his remarks, and he had commented on the subject in terms so replete with levity and scorn, that it could not be a matter of much surprise, either to himself or to the house, if he (Sir R. Peel) were to refuse to grant the prayer moved for, even by the satisfaction of the bishop, who had not labour under many difficulties which were incidental to his position, on first taking possession of his office at Jerusalem; and as the production of the correspondence and papers sought to be obtained by the hon. member would in no degree tend to the satisfaction of the hon. member, he did not deem it to be consistent with his duty to produce them. All that the public had been called upon to do was to defray the cost of his passage to Syria, and the hon. member had no right to charge the government with any intention to evade his engagements on this head. The hon. member had asserted that the arrival of the bishop in Syria had been attended with considerable excitement among some of the Christian sects; but he (Sir R. Peel) could refer to a letter from Col. Rose, who accompanied the bishop, wherein it was stated that the Christian sects, marked by the reception of that right rev. person amongst all classes on his journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem. As to the other Christian sects in Asia and Syria being hostile to the establishment of a Protestant bishopric at Jerusalem, this assertion was disproved by the fact, that the Catholics of Smyrna at the appointment of Bishop Alexander, and by similar manifestations of concurrence by other parties. The hon. member had stated it to be his belief, founded on personal knowledge, that there were very many Christians in the East, who were ready to embrace the Mahomedan faith for the sake of temporal advantages, whilst he had never seen any instance in which a Mahomedan had turned Christian. But this fact formed a still stronger reason why a Protestant bishop should be appointed to those parts, in order, by his presence and ministry, to convert Christians from that apostasy.

No doubt the mission had encountered difficulties; but were they to be deterred from proceeding on that account? Why, if Mr. Borrow had suffered himself to be prevented from circulating the Bible in Spain by the obstruction he met with, he would never have been able to convert so many of the infidels of that country, and to inform them through that country. Upon these grounds, believing that there were willful exaggerations and mistakes promulgated in certain continental papers with reference to the feeling of hostility existing towards Bishop Alexander, and that the most erroneous and untrue reports were being spread by the organs of the press, he would, after the speech of the hon. and learned member, to accede to his motion, and having a sincere desire, as far as the influence of the government could be properly exerted, to give every aid towards the success of the measure, he should feel it to be his duty to oppose the motion (hear, hear).

Lord Palmerston entirely concurred in the remarks of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) as to the motion of his hon. and learned friend. His hon. and learned friend had attached great importance to the fact of the bishop being married, and not only being married, but accompanied by a family of children. He was rather extraordinary that a Protestant should think that a subject of surprise, and consider that it could be a matter of reproach in any part of the world. He was sure that any Protestant, with the feelings of a Protestant, would have felt that that crime, were he after Churches, which was rather a subject of pride and self-congratulation than anything else.

After a few words from Mr. Smythe,

Dr. Browning said, that as there had been a grant of public money, he thought the question a fair subject for discussion. He took in good part the observations which had been made. But he had been quite mistaken. With the leave of the house he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. W. Cowper moved for a select committee to inquire into the propriety of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be enclosed by act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the district, and also into the best mode of effecting the same.

The hon. member observed that the allotment system had been exceedingly beneficial in this country, and that in those cases where it had been adopted the produce of the land had vastly increased.

Sir J. Graham said, that when on a former evening, the hon. member of Knaresborough asked leave to bring in a bill on this subject, he stated his opinions upon it, as the appointment of a com-

mittee was a safer course than the introduction of a bill, he should be sorry on the part of the government to interfere with the object of the hon. genl., and as he was sure that the committee would be fairly and honourably selected, he would, with that understanding, acquiesce in the motion.

Colonel T. Wood said, as in former enclosure acts certain quantities of the enclosed lands were set apart for the use of the parish in which they were situated, and these were let by the overseers of the poor to the poor-rate, he thought the committee should have power to inquire whether these lands might not be more usefully allotted in small parcels to labourers, and he should therefore suggest the addition after the words "Act of Parliament" of the following words, "or of any lands which under former enclosure acts were dedicated to the use of the poor."

This suggestion having been at once adopted, and these words inserted, the motion was agreed to.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, a very large number of persons assembled at the Roman Catholic Chapel, attached to the convent called "Our Lady of Mercy," situated in Park-lane, near the Strand, to witness the ceremony of taking the veil, the celebration of the novices, named Cuddon and Bagster. The former young lady belongs to a distinguished family resident at Bangay, Suffolk.

At twelve o'clock the convent bell tolled, and then the choir in the chapel commenced the hymn, "Gloria Virginum." The sisters from the convent, who had been chosen at the bishop, as represented, there was no more than had occurred within the last year and a-half to one of their own bishops, the Bishop of Norwich, and which came before the quarter sessions. He believed that the hon. member had never before the object of his remarks, and he had commented on the subject in terms so replete with levity and scorn, that it could not be a matter of much surprise, either to himself or to the house, if he (Sir R. Peel) were to refuse to grant the prayer moved for, even by the satisfaction of the bishop, who had not labour under many difficulties which were incidental to his position, on first taking possession of his office at Jerusalem; and as the production of the correspondence and papers sought to be obtained by the hon. member would in no degree tend to the satisfaction of the hon. member, he did not deem it to be consistent with his duty to produce them. All that the public had been called upon to do was to defray the cost of his passage to Syria, and the hon. member had no right to charge the government with any intention to evade his engagements on this head. The hon. member had asserted that the arrival of the bishop in Syria had been attended with considerable excitement among some of the Christian sects; but he (Sir R. Peel) could refer to a letter from Col. Rose, who accompanied the bishop, wherein it was stated that the Christian sects, marked by the reception of that right rev. person amongst all classes on his journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem. As to the other Christian sects in Asia and Syria being hostile to the establishment of a Protestant bishopric at Jerusalem, this assertion was disproved by the fact, that the Catholics of Smyrna at the appointment of Bishop Alexander, and by similar manifestations of concurrence by other parties. The hon. member had stated it to be his belief, founded on personal knowledge, that there were very many Christians in the East, who were ready to embrace the Mahomedan faith for the sake of temporal advantages, whilst he had never seen any instance in which a Mahomedan had turned Christian. But this fact formed a still stronger reason why a Protestant bishop should be appointed to those parts, in order, by his presence and ministry, to convert Christians from that apostasy.

No doubt the mission had encountered difficulties; but were they to be deterred from proceeding on that account? Why, if Mr. Borrow had suffered himself to be prevented from circulating the Bible in Spain by the obstruction he met with, he would never have been able to convert so many of the infidels of that country, and to inform them through that country. Upon these grounds, believing that there were willful exaggerations and mistakes promulgated in certain continental papers with reference to the feeling of hostility existing towards Bishop Alexander, and that the most erroneous and untrue reports were being spread by the organs of the press, he would, after the speech of the hon. and learned member, to accede to his motion, and having a sincere desire, as far as the influence of the government could be properly exerted, to give every aid towards the success of the measure, he should feel it to be his duty to oppose the motion (hear, hear).

Lord Palmerston entirely concurred in the remarks of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) as to the motion of his hon. and learned friend. His hon. and learned friend had attached great importance to the fact of the bishop being married, and not only being married, but accompanied by a family of children. He was rather extraordinary that a Protestant should think that a subject of surprise, and consider that it could be a matter of reproach in any part of the world. He was sure that any Protestant, with the feelings of a Protestant, would have felt that that crime, were he after Churches, which was rather a subject of pride and self-congratulation than anything else.

After a few words from Mr. Smythe,

Dr. Browning said, that as there had been a grant of public money, he thought the question a fair subject for discussion. He took in good part the observations which had been made. But he had been quite mistaken. With the leave of the house he would withdraw the motion.

Mr. W. Cowper moved for a select committee to inquire into the propriety of setting apart a portion of all waste lands which shall be enclosed by act of Parliament, to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the district, and also into the best mode of effecting the same.

The hon. member observed that the allotment system had been exceedingly beneficial in this country, and that in those cases where it had been adopted the produce of the land had vastly increased.

Sir J. Graham said, that when on a former evening, the hon. member of Knaresborough asked leave to bring in a bill on this subject, he stated his opinions upon it, as the appointment of a com-

mittee was a safer course than the introduction of a bill, he should be sorry on the part of the government to interfere with the object of the hon. genl., and as he was sure that the committee would be fairly and honourably selected, he would, with that understanding, acquiesce in the motion.

Colonel T. Wood said, as in former enclosure acts certain quantities of the enclosed lands were set apart for the use of the parish in which they were situated, and these were let by the overseers of the poor to the poor-rate, he thought the committee should have power to inquire whether these lands might not be more usefully allotted in small parcels to labourers, and he should therefore suggest the addition after the words "Act of Parliament" of the following words, "or of any lands which under former enclosure acts were dedicated to the use of the poor."

This suggestion having been at once adopted, and these words inserted, the motion was agreed to.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, a very large number of persons assembled at the Roman Catholic Chapel, attached to the convent called "Our Lady of Mercy," situated in Park-lane, near the Strand, to witness the ceremony of taking the veil, the celebration of the novices, named Cuddon and Bagster. The former young lady belongs to a distinguished family resident at Bangay, Suffolk.

At twelve o'clock the convent bell tolled, and then the choir in the chapel commenced the hymn, "Gloria Virginum." The sisters from the convent, who had been chosen at the bishop, as represented, there was no more than had occurred within the last year and a-half to one of their own bishops, the Bishop of Norwich, and which came before the quarter sessions. He believed that the hon. member had never before the object of his remarks, and he had commented on the subject in terms so replete with levity and scorn, that it could not be a matter of much surprise, either to himself or to the house, if he (Sir R. Peel) were to refuse to grant the prayer moved for, even by the satisfaction of the bishop, who had not labour under many difficulties which were incidental to his position, on first taking possession of his office at Jerusalem; and as the production of the correspondence and papers sought to be obtained by the hon. member would in no degree tend to the satisfaction of the hon. member, he did not deem it to be consistent with his duty to produce them. All that the public had been called upon to do was to defray the cost of his passage to Syria, and the hon. member had no right to charge the government with any intention to evade his engagements on this head. The hon. member had asserted that the arrival of the bishop in Syria had been attended with considerable excitement among some of the Christian sects; but he (Sir R. Peel) could refer to a letter from Col. Rose, who accompanied the bishop, wherein it was stated that the Christian sects, marked by the reception of that right rev. person amongst all classes on his journey from Jaffa to Jerusalem. As to the other Christian sects in Asia and Syria being hostile to the establishment of a Protestant bishopric at Jerusalem, this assertion was disproved by the fact, that the Catholics of Smyrna at the appointment of Bishop Alexander, and by similar manifestations of concurrence by other parties. The hon. member had stated it to be his belief, founded on personal knowledge, that there were very many Christians in the East, who were ready to embrace the Mahomedan faith for the sake of temporal advantages, whilst he had never seen any instance in which a Mahomedan had turned Christian. But this fact formed a still stronger reason why a Protestant bishop should be appointed to those parts, in order, by his presence and ministry, to convert Christians from that apostasy.

No doubt the mission had encountered difficulties; but were they to be deterred from proceeding on that account? Why, if Mr. Borrow had suffered himself to be prevented from circulating the Bible in Spain by the obstruction he met with, he would never have been able to convert so many of the infidels of that country, and to inform them through that country. Upon these grounds, believing that there were willful exaggerations and mistakes promulgated in certain continental papers with reference to the feeling of hostility existing towards Bishop Alexander, and that the most erroneous and untrue reports were being spread by the organs of the press, he would, after the speech of the hon. and learned member, to accede to his motion, and having a sincere desire, as far as the influence of the government could be properly exerted, to give every aid towards the success of the measure, he should feel it to be his duty to oppose the motion (hear, hear).

Lord Palmerston entirely concurred in the remarks of the right hon. baronet (Sir R. Peel) as to the motion of his hon. and learned friend. His hon. and learned friend had attached great importance to the fact of the